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- FOR THE -

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Bret Harte's New Story

Of Mining Life in California,

## "CRESSY"

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# NOV. 4.

"Cressy" has all the characteristic qualities of Bret Harte's early work-touching pathos, quaint humor, fresh charming description and sympathetic appreciation of true manliness and womanliness even under the roughest and most uninviting exterior.

It is a love story of dramatic situation and exciting incidents.

The Opening Chapters APPEAR IN THE

## SUNDAY JUUKNAL

NOV. 4,

And Will Run for NINE WEEKS

Miss Phelp's Husband. BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25 .- Herbert D. Ward, of New York, who married Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps the other day, is only twenty-six years old, while the bride is forty-four. He graduated at Andover last June, and has not yet been ordained. While his sloop yacht was being built at Gloucester last summer he met Miss Pheirs, and was constantly seen about her neat little cottage, which commands a gorgeous marine view, and as Miss Phelps, in one of her books, "An Old Maid's Paradise," says, cost just \$500. It is related of her that being a sufferer from nervous troubles, she and another lady similarly affected petitioned Uncle Sam to remove the whistling buoy off Eastern point. This was done, the buoy being taken up in May and replaced in October to accommodate the suffering ladies, Mr. Ward is said to be a versatile fellow, hat is not, as has been stated, connected with the New York Independent. His father, the Rev.

Business Embarrassments.

of that periodical.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25 .- About two months ago suits were brought against the Chicago Lumber Company, of Kansas, doing business at Denver, Col., by Howell, Jewett & Co., of Atchison, Kan. They secured judgment, levied upon and sold out the stock of the Denver corporation. Now come other creditors of the Chicago Lumber Company, of Kansas, and bring suit against S. R. Howell and Herbert N. Jewett, of Howell, Jewett & Co., of Atchison, and certain other parties in Kansas, claiming that the Chicago Lumber Company, of Kansas, was a firm, and not a corporation, and that it was composed of Howell, Jewett & the other parties, and that they are, thereore, liable for its remaining debts, which amounts to

Wm. H. Ward, D. D., LL. D., is associate editor

Boston, Oct. 25.—The accountant in charge states that the liabilities of Rand. Avery & Co., including apital stock of \$250,000, are \$458,303. The busiless will be continued.

TROUSANDS of people have found in Hood's Farsaparilla a positive cure for rheumatism.
This medicine, by its purifying action, neutralizes the acidity of the blood, which is the cause of the disease, and also builds up and strengthese the whole body. Give it a trial.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

## FRIDAY-Fair weather; warmer.

The Sun. It has been going at a great rate through clear sky. For days before it has been out on a foul. This is a question of weather.

OUT ON A FLY

THE NECKS QUESTION

Is a question "tie." You can settle it. But you can only settle it right by a visit to the

When's Furnishing Department.

There is the Arcot, the Ogoterus and the Ace. Get four of the latter style, and you will win, for what can beat four sces! The "four-in-hand" is still used. There is al-

ways demand for new flats and puffs. We have EVERYTHING in this line, Prices Full-dress Bows are still used. They come in lawn, silk and satin-in prices, 10, 15, 20, 25,

40 and 50 cents.

At a recent "half-off" sale in a Buffalo dry goods store, Silk was sold on the cheap counter at 93 cents per yard, which was proven to be worth only 69 cents.

—Item in Indianapolis News.

Similar reduction sales are advertised in this city by hat dealers, lead- | land, which might influence an Englishman. ing persons to buy old style and inferior goods, paying therefor more than the latest styles and best goods would cost.

For correct styles and correct prices go to

### BAMBERGER

16 East Washington Street.

LOST IN A CYCLONE.

The Bark Silas Fish Sunk Near Turk's Island -- Eleven Men Go Down with the Vessel.

New York Oct. 25 .- Capt. John Covert, of Brooklyn, who is, with one exception, the only survivor of the wrecked bark Silas Fish, sunk in a cyclone off Turk's island on Sept. 2, was an invalid passenger on the steamer Ozama, from. Turk's island, yesterday morning. The Captain told, last evening, how he was enatched almos; from the jaws of death. The Silas Fish left Boston on Sept. 24, 1887, for Montevideo, and touched at several South American ports. From Para she went to East Harbor, Turk's island, and loaded with salt for this city. On board the Fish when she left East Harbor, besides the regular crew of ten men, were pilot Robert Clark and three passengers-J. J. Frith, a merchant at Grand Turk; his son Marshall, and a Mr. Kelly. The bark arrived off Grand Turk on the night of Sept. 1, last. During the night a gale arose and it was impossible to make the harbor in the morning. Finally the bark was headed through the south channel, taking for three hours a south by west course. This only served to bring her almost directly in the path then, as the wind shifted to the north and blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour, the fore lower topsail and forestay sail were carried away, the cargo shifted to starboard and the vessel broached to. A new jib was hoisted, but it blew into ribbons. The main topsail then blew out of the gaskets and was followed by every available sail except the mizzen stay sail and spanker. An attempt was made to get vessel's stern to the sea by means of a drag and then to cut away the fore and main rigging. The effort was vain, for she heeled over still more and the spars on the deck broke loose and battered out the bulwarks. while mountainous waves washed her decks. She was settling fast, when suddenly the main deck was seen to waver and crackle, forced upward by the pressure of water and air between decks, and a second later she lurched to starboard and went down. The captain was drawn down by the suction, but he grasped a fragment of wreckage as he rose to the surface. He saw mate McCullum for a moment, and a satior named Daniel Brown, who was clinging to a chest, but who afterward let go and sank. The captain managed to get on to a piece of the for-ward house. He was joined by Quinton Paul, seaman, and after drifting for two days and nights they were cast ashore at Goodshill, Turk's island, on a rocky coast. A negro cared for the captain, who was nearly dead, and he finally got to Grand Turk, where the American consul secured him a passage on the Ozama. The captain and Paul were the only ones who were saved.

ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY.

A Boston Through Pouch Opened and All First-Class Matter Abstracted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.-The mail pouch which left Boston on Tuesday and arrived in Chicago last evening over the Michigan Southern railroad was robbed of all the first-class mail matter it contained. The stolen package consisted of registered letters, and the supposition is that a large amount of money was secured by the thief. The rifled pouch came to this city in charge of railway mail clerk Stevenson, to whom it had been turned over at Cleveland. On reaching the Chicago postoffice he immediately reported the robbery to Inspector Kidder. The bag had been out open, the thief taking the package containing the first-class matter only, not molesting the fourth-class matter. This leads to the belief that the perpetrator of the robbery was some one connected with the postal service. The robbery is supposed to have been committed some time after leaving Boston, and before reaching Cleveland. The bag was transferred but once since leaving Boston-at Albany. Mail Clerk Stevenson is confident that the job could not have been done on his run, as none

but the regular men were in the car, and none of these approached that bag. Boston, Oct. 25 .- The news of the robbery in the Boston mail pouch, in a Chicago dispatch, to-day, was received this morning at the registered letter division of the postoffice. The pouch left Boston at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, and contained sixty-seven packages, including first and fourth-class matter, some thirty-five packages being first-class matter. Much of this, as well as fourth-class matter, was going beyond Chicago, some of the letters being addressed to San Francisco. Of the sixty-seven packages, twelve of the first-class pieces were going to Chicago, and all the others were going further west. Each package contained from one to twelve letters, all of which must have either contained money or checks. The robbery was either committed at Albany or some place beyond. Every registered mail, before leaving Boston, is supposed to be all right, and if not. the clerks are held responsible. It is thought by the officials in Boston that it will be a difficult matter to find the thieves.

The Bar Was Not Gold.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25 .- At the United States Mint, to-day, a large bar, purporting to be gold, was received from the West. It resembled in shape the ordinary bars of that precious metal, and in appearance it looked something like it; but when it was placed in the hands of the assayer, that official was little value. A close examination developed the fact that it was made of base metals. A bar of gold of the same size would be worth \$35,000. Superintendent Fox would not disclose the name of the party from whom the bar was received, but he has telegraphed to the sender that it is spurious. A whisper is heard in another direction, that a Western bank had been imposed upon by the swindler, it having made an advance upon the bar.

"To be a well-formed man is the gift of fortune," but a sensible woman will not fail to keep a bottle of Salvation Oil on band for men's cuts

CLEVELAND'S ENGLISH ALLY

A Puzzled Briton Applies to Minister West for Advice About Politics.

He Was Much Pleased with Mr. Cleveland's Friendly Attitude Toward England and Was Delighted with His Free-Trade Ideas,

But the President's Retaliation Talk Caused Some Confusion in His Mind,

And He Asked the British Minister to Advise Him How to Vote, Whereupon that Gentleman Promptly Indorsed Cleveland.

Washington Special.

Lord Sackville West is very independent about his letter indorsing the Cleveland administration. Until his prompt acknowledgment of its authorship there were few here, either Republicans or Democrats, who accepted it as genuine. Lord Sackville says that of course he did not write the letter with the thought that it would be published, but since it is printed he doesn't care. He was asked his opinion, and gave it, as he had a right to do. A naturalized Englishman had written asking which of the candidates he ought to vote for, and Lord Sackville replied with an indorsement of the Cleveland administration, and inclosed an editorial of the New York Times giving reasons for voting for Cleve-

Lord Sackville says he has no fear that Mr. Bayard will call bim to account for taking part in securing support for Mr. Cleveland from such English-Canadian voters as may be in the United States. In this he is doubtless right, although the unwritten law governing the diplomatic representatives absolutely prohibits them from participation in the political affairs of the nation to which they are accredited. The admission of the British minister that the letter is genuine causes much annoyance to the administration Democrats, since it affords written proof that the English government desires the policy of Cleveland to succeed. As there are only two points in it that England is concerned about namely free trade and the Canadian question, Minister West's letter is equivlent to saying that Mr. Cleveland desires the friendly support of England and Englishmen. Since Lord West has made the friendliness of the British government to the Cleveland policy manifest, the Democratic managers will be lacking in courtesy if they do not at once invite him to take the stump for their ticket.

The letter is as follows: "[Private.] "Baverly, Mass., Sept. 13, 1888. Sir-I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favored the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party, however, is, I believe, still desirous of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada which have been unfortunately reopened since the retraction of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Sennte, and by the President's mesenge, to which you allude. All allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the presidential election thus created. It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation, should be be elected; but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message. I inclose an article from the New York Times of Aug. 22, and remain, yours faithfully,

"L. S. SACKVILLE WEST."

New York Times, Aug. 22. There is this further consideration in favor of supporting the administration on this issue. It will leave the question still open for friendly means of settlement of some kind, while a support of the Senate's position would close all avenues of future negotiations, and bring upon the ountry the disastrous consequences of retalia tion, hostility, and possible war. It would put an end to all prospect of improving the commercial relations of the United States and Canada. This is one of the questions which the people should keep in mind in casting their votes next

Briton Who Wanted Advice About Voting. Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following is the letter to Minister West which called forth his much criticised reply:

"POMONA, Cal., Sept. 4, 1888. To the British Minister, Washington, D. C .: "Sir-The gravity of the political situation here, and the duties of those voters who are of English birth, but still consider England the mother-land, constitute the apology I hereby offer for intruding for information. Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress on the fisheries question justly excites our alarm, and compels us to seek further knowledge before finally casting our votes for him, as we had intended to do. Many English citizens have for years refrained from being naturalized, as they thought no good would accrue from the act, but Mr. Cleveland's administration has been so favorable and friendly toward England, so kind in not enforcing the retaliatory act passed by Congress, so sound on the free-trade question, and so hostile to the dynamite school of Ireland, that by the hundreds -yes by the thousands-they have become naturalized for the express purpose of helping to elect him over again-the one above all American politicians they consider their own and their country's friend. I am one of these unfortunates, with a right to vote for President in November. I am unable to understand for shall cast my but one month ago was sure Mr. Cleveland was the man. If Cleveland was pursuing a new policy toward Canada temporarily only, and for the sake of obtaining popularity and continuation of his office four years more, but intends to cease his policy when his re-election is secured in November, and again favor England's interest, then I should have no further doubts, but go forward and vote for him. I know of no one better able to direct me, sir, and I most respectfully ask your advice in the matter. I will further add that the two

men, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison, are very evenly matched, and a few votes may elect either one. Mr. Harrison is high-tariff man, a believer on A merican side of all questions, and undoubtedly an enemy to British interests generally. This State is equally divided between the parties, and a mere handful of our naturalized countrymen may decide the result. When it is remembered that a small State (Colorado) defeated Mr. Tilden in 1876, and elected Hayes, the Republican, the importance of California is at once apparent to all. As you are at the fountain head of knowledge on the question, and know whether Mr. Cleveland's present policy is temporary only, and whether he will, as soon as he secures another term of four years in the presidency, suspend it for one of friendship and free trade, I apply to you,

privately and confidentially, for information,

which shall in turn be treated as entirely secret. Such information would put me at rest myself, and if favorable to Mr. Cleveland, enable me, on my own responsibility, to assure many of our countrymen that they would do England a service by voting for Cleveland and against the Republican system of tariff. As I before observed, we know what to do, but look for more light on a mysterioas subject, which, the sooner it comes, will better serve true Englishmen in easting their votes."

How Mr. Bayard Explains It. WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 .- Secretary Bayard, who returned to Washington last night, made the following statement to-day to a representative of the Associated Press, in regard to the letter of Mr. Murchison, of California, to the British minister on the subject of the pending presidential election, and the British minister's reply: "Yes, I have read both letters. I have not seen the British minister since he went to Europe, last spring, until he called on me this morning at the department of State. Lord Sackville has no other or better means of knowledge of the intentions of the President than any one of the 65,000,000 of the American people. His personal opinion is worth no more than that of any one of them on the ground of knowledge, and much less on the ground of interest in the subject. While there must be a consensus of opinion as to the impropriety of the expression of individual views by any one holding the position of a foreign envoy, it is still to be hoped that we will be able to settle the issues involved in the pending canvass without the importation of foreign interference or intermeddling in our domestic affairs. The American people will be prompt to resent and repel as impertinent any such attempts, but they will easily recognize the political pit-fall arranged by the California letter, with its object so plainly stamped upon its face and addressed to the British minister, into which he has so surprisingly tumbled. Such petty schemes to break the fall of despairing politicians will be held in proper estimation by popular intelligence."

Minister West Has Nothing to Regret.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-Lord Sackville was seated in his office, to-night, when a reporter called to ask him if he had seen Mr. Bayard's statement. His lordship had been busy with some official correspondence, but he brushed that aside, as a matter of small moment, and read, with much deliberation and very apparent unconcern, the Secretary's statement. When he concluded the perusal he looked up at the reporter, as though he expected a question? "What have you to say about it?" was the re-

"Nothing: I don't care to criticise it. The letter sent me from California was undoubtedly written for the purpose of entrapping me. In a few days I expect to be in a position to make public the manner in which the affair was planned and the identity of the persons con-

corned in it. The efforts which are being dirested to the discovery of the tricksters were instignated by me, and I shall succeed in making everything plain." "At your interview with Secretary Bayard, this morning, did you discuss this matter!" asked the reporter.

"Oh, yes," replied Lord Sackville, "naturally enough, we alluded to the matter, but not at "Did Secretary Bayard intimate to you, this morning, the publication of his views as an

"I do not know," said the diplomat, "that he has made public any official utterances, but," he continued, with suggestive emphasis, "I understand that this published statement which you have shown me has met with the approval of others as high, politically, or more so, than the

Secretary of State." This was understood to mean that the President had sanctioned the Secretary's action. "This matter has annoyed me," said the minister, "but only to a trifling extent. I have sothing to be sorry for, however, except that I trapped. This affair reveals to me a new phase in the ways of the American politicianways that, in this instance, are distasteful to me. In the other American ways I delight, but I would like to be excused from having to do

with politics in the United States.' It was a matter of common report to-night that the official statement made by Secretary Bayard this afternoon was the result of a meeting of the Cabinet. There were present at this meeting Secretary Bayard, Secretary Endicott, Secretary Vilas, and Attorney-general Garland. The conference was extended, and at its conclusion it was said Mr. Bayard went over to the State Department with the official interview. sanctioned by the President, in his hand.

English Views of the Letter.

LONDON, Oct. 25 .- The St. James Gazette, referring to the letter written by Lord Sackville, British minister at Washington, to an Anglo-American resident of California, says: "In the present position of American politics, Lord Sackville should not have written such a letter, even under the seal of privacy, but the fact that be cted in perfect innocence is clear. The ide which certain American politicians appear to hold, that England is ready to help re-elect President Cleveland, is a thorough mistake. The personality of the future President is purely a domestic question.

The Globe says that Lord Sackville fell into a rap too readily. Hapily, he did not commit himself by giving a testimonial which would be invaluable to Republican wire-pullers. The trick is too obvious and discreditable to have much effect.

### DEFAULTER AXWORTHY.

He Carefully Arranged to Steal All He Could -The Shortage Is Known to Be \$440,000. CLEVELAND, Oct. 25 .- When Thomas Axworthy, the defaulting city treasurer, bade Cleveland a hasty good-bye on Sept. 28, be had on his person bills of exchange representing more than \$100,000, drawn on Drexel, Morgan & Co., of New York city. This was independent of the cash he had with him, which is known to be at least \$31,000. How much more money he took away with him, if any, will probably be learned as the official investigation progresses. The manner in which he obtained the bills of exchange, and his disposition of them. disprove all the theories advanced by his friends in support of the belief that he had not deliberately fleeced the city of whatever he could lay his hands on, when he saw the crash was coming and fled. On the day before he left the city he visited the National City Bank, the Ohio National Bank, the Union National Bank, the Cleveland National Bank and the Commercial National Bank, and purchased bills of exchange on Drexel, Morgan & Co. amounting to a sum slightly in excess of \$100,000. The only national banks that he did not visit for this purpose were the Merchants and the Bank of Commerce, and the reason is plain, for his bondsmen, Mr. Wade and Senator Payne, are connected, one or the other of them, with these institutions, and would have had their suspicions aroused by such an action. Mr. Axworthy gave his personal check in payment for the bills. Drexel, Morgan & Co. have a number of branch offices in Europe, and the simplest logic leads to the conclusion that Mr. Axworthy converted his Cleveland paper into foreign bills of exchange, at the New York office, before he went to Montreal. The defaication is at least \$440,000, and may still be more. No trace of the missing man, after he left Montreal, on Oct. 2, has yet been found. His friends say he is probably in Belgium.

A \$25,000 Shortage.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25 .- A sensation has been created here by the announcement that J. A. Swan, late treasurer of Knoxville county, was short about \$25,000 upon final settlement with his successor. He is now absent somewhere in the West. His second term expired in September last, when his successor was qualified. Judge Maloney, of the County Court, was one of the sureties of Swan, whose bond aggregated about \$250,000. In examining the books Judge Maloney discovered several discrepancies, owever, and since Mr. Swan's departure, startling disclosures were made on examination of the books, which made it appear that he had received certain railroad taxes that he failed to turn over.

Charged with Embezzlement. Sr. Louis, Oct. 25.—W. H. English, a trusted employe of the St. Louis Steel Range Company, is under arrest for embezzlement. The amount known to have been taken is \$600. It is claimed that English, who

had access to the mail, opened letters containing money and checks from customers, appropriated the funds and forwarded receipts. English has a wife and child in New Jersey.

THE VOICE OF UNITED LABOR

Great Meeting Which Expresses the Strength of Workingmen's Opinion.

The Seal of Condemnation Finally Set on the Malicious Slanders Sent Out by Gould and His Allies for Political Effect.

Protection and Its Benefits Reviewed by a Master of Debate, Major McKinley.

After a Speech by Mr. Litchman, the Distinguished Ohio Congressman Attacks the Democratic Fallacies of Revenue Tariff.

The meeting of Republican workingmen at Tomlinson Hall, last night, was one of the most remarkable of the campaign. It was not larger than others that have been held there by the Republicans within the last three weeks, for that was impossible. But, as on those former occasions, the hall was packed until there was not room for more. People began going to the ball as early as 6 o'clock, and at a quarter before 7, when the doors were thrown open, there were enough people waiting to fill the gallery and half the lower floor. In fifteen minutes more all the seats were occupied, and standing room was at a premium. It was pre-eminently an audience of workingmen. There perhaps is not a mill or shop in the city that not represented, and there were many representatives of labor from different parts of the State. L. W. McDaniel presided. and there were seated on the stage a hundred or more well-known champions of labor, some of whom were from other cities. Among the latter were C. H. Litchman, of Massachusetts, ex-secretary of the Knights of Labor of the United States; Eccles Robinson, of Pennsylvania; Jeremiah Murphy, of New York; Robert Layton and John Jarrett, of Pennsylvania, and others.

Congressman McKinley, accompanied by Chairman McDaniel, reached the hall at 7:45 o'clock, and was given a splendid reception as he came upon the stage. After some stirring campaign music by the Harrison Morton Glee Club, Mr. McDaniel charge of the meeting. After a words of thanks for the honor conferred upon him by being chosen to preside over such a nota-ble gathering of laboring men, he stated that at a meeting of several hundred laboring men, held in Pfafflin's Hall, late in the afternoon, a committee had been selected to draft a set of resolutions pertinent to some questions in this campaign. That committee did its work well, and the resolutions were unanimously indorsed by those for whom it acted. It was now the intention to present the resolutions to this maesmeeting, composed of representatives of organized labor not only from Indianapolis, but from other parts of the State, and ask for their indorsement. Mr. Ross, who had acted as secretary of the Pfafflin's Hall meeting, then read the resolutions, which were as follows:

WHEREAS, Certain letters and circulars have been scattered broadcast by one Edwin F. Gould, of this city, under seal of organized labor, wherein certain false allegations are made, political in their nature, and contrary to the laws of knighthood, as evidenced by an official decision rendered by General Master Yorkman Powderly, to wit:

"Local Assembly, No. 263, of Canistee, N. Y., has issued a printed circular over seal of local assembly, in which a letter from Edwin F. Gould, of district assembly. No. 106, of Indiana, is reproduced. The letter is of a political nature. The seal is illegal. Neither the assembly or Edwin F. Gould has the right to make use of the order to circulate campaign documents. Assemblies receiving these circulars should pay no attention to them. The action of Local Assembly, No. 263, and of said E. F. Gould will be

Whereas, Said Edwin F. Gould has on various occasions cast reproach upon organized labor by the employment of unscrupulous methods in furthering his personal ends; and, Whereas, Said Edwin F. Gould is not a reputable member of any branch of organized labor, and is not regarded by the workingmen of this city or State

as an honorable representative of their interests; Resolved, That said letters and circulars are not the legal expression of any body of organized labor in this city or State, nor do they receive the approval of

workingmen generally Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting that labor organizations should not be used to further the interests of a political party, or advance the personal ends of political partisans, and that we denounce the said Edwin F. Gould and his allies in their attempts to degrade organized labor.

Resolved. That we believe justice should be done to all, that no one should be misrepresented or maligned, and we desire the workingmen of the country to know that we have known Gen. Benjamin Harrison, either have no hesitancy in declaring that in all matters relating to workingmen he has acted as an upright and conservative statesman and citizen, and that we have implicit confidence in him.

A. J. Mankin, ex-master workman 4162, and financial secretary Carpenters' Union 299; George H. McClure, trustee of Carpenter's Union, 299; W. J. A. Ross: O. N. Willmington, president Carpenters' Union, 209; John Evans Brisbin, Assembly 4203; John A. Hug; C. F. Childers, carpenter; R. M. Cosh, carpenter; W. A. Lockwood, member Molders' Union; Harry A. Fryor, blacksmith; Wm. J. A. Ross, Carpenters' Union, 299; D. N. Huey, master workman Assembly 6437; Arthur Rhodes, ex-financial secretary Assembly 6437; Henry McPeek; H. D. McDonald, financial secretary Hod-carriers' Union; John R. Kankin, sergeant-at-arms Typographical Union, No. 1; John McClimon, K. of L. Assembly 6437; O. S. Miller, printer; L. P. McCormick; J. S. Williams, engineer; A. Duther, J. H. Stoll, machinist; Harry L. Lowes; Wm. Morse, ex-master-workman K. of L. Assembly 4162; Charles Quardt, machinist; Wm. Cook, machinist; Wm. Petty; James P. Chedders, No. 4667; T. J. Carter; Ferguson Hughes; W. H. Wilson, foreman Indianapolis glue works; John F. Craig, machinist; H. C. Osborne, recording secretary Carpenters' Union, No. 299; W. H. Miller, Carpenters' Union, 299; J. C. Robinson, Carpenters' Union, No. 299; W. P. Cash, Carpenters' Union, No. 299; Mathew Perry, vice-president I. M. U., No. 56, Winchester, Ind.; Ed. P. Smith, ex-master-workman Advance Assembly, No.

"All who favor the indorsement of these resolutions will say aye," said Chairman McDaniel, when the reading was concluded. There was immediately a chorus of "ayes" that sounded almost like a sudden clap of thunder. So hearty was the indorsement that many repeated their "aves" several times, and hundreds grose to their feet and applauded.

The chairman then introduced as the first speaker of the evening, Charles H. Litchman. who, he said, resigned the position of secretary of the Knights of Labor of the United States to take the stump for Harrison, Morton and protection. Mr. Litchman was heartly applauded when he stepped forward to speak. He announced in beginning that he would talk but a few moments and then give away to that man who knew more about the tariff question than any other man in America, Congressman McKinley, of Ohio. He said that while the chairman had introduced him as an ex-officer in the Knights of Labor, he desired the audience to understand that he addressed them simply as an American citizen. He had been in Indiana since the 16th of September, working in the interest of the Republican party, and at no time had he ever attempted to drag the Knights of Labor into politics. It was left for the opponents of the Republicans to do that. The people would vote as they might be influenced between the two great political parties. The side-shows in this cam-

paign did not count. The people had a right to judge the professions for the future by the record of the past. What was the record of the Democratic party on the question of labor! This meeting was a great ovation to the workingmen's greatest champion, Gen. Ben Harrison, and it was, therefore, an opportune time to look at the record of the Democratic party for a moment. Labor was the corner-stone of this country, and whatever benefited labor, benefited all mankind. Go back through the history of the Democratic party, and to the underlying principles of the party, and one would find that it stood behind the man who owned slaves. On the other hand the Republican party, continued the speaker, came into power as the champion of labor and liberty. Judge these two parties by their records. The Democratic party is on the side of human slavery and the Republican party on the side of human

Mr. Litchman said he wanted to speak a few moments from the stand-point of a laboring man. He had sampled the question for four-teen of the best years of his life; he had had personal contact with poverty, and he knew what it meant. The question before American workingmen is whether they will continue under a system which, in twenty-eight years, has ad-

vanced the American Nation three times as much as anything else had done; whether the people as anything else had done; whether the people will bring back into power that party which brought the busy hum of industry to every neighborhood in the country, or whether they will open the doors to free trade, and establish in America the condition of half-paid and half starved labor which exists in England. If the workingmen wished to hold what they already have, and gain more, they should vote the Republican ticket; if they wished to lose half of what they had already gained, let them vote the Democratic ticket. The power of an individual working. man to consume products depended upon what he was paid. The size of a man's home and the amount of everything he consumed depended upon the wages he is receiving. If a working-man favored the Mills bill, which proposes to man favored the Milis bill, which proposes to reduce his wages 7½ per cent, he should vote the Democratic ticket. The prime objects of frades-unions was to afford protection to all individual members. Organized labor should stand in this fight upon the principles underlying individual trades-unions. The Republican party was simply one grand trade-union trying to afford protection for labor. A man, no matter to what labor organization he believes in protecting the labor of his own longs, believes in protecting the labor of his own craft. All such men ought to be in accord with the Republican party when it proposes to pro-In conclusion, Mr. Litchman said he had

never served labor so well during his life as he had in this campaign in trying to defeat the policy of the Democratic party. He was honest in the belief that he could serve labor no better than by upholding the protection system.

MR. M'KINLEY'S SPEECH. Congressman McKinley was next introduced. The audience arose to its feet to welcome him. and the cheering continued several minutes. Mr. McKinley spoke just two hours, and commanded the closest attention of every man and woman in the vast audience of 5,000 persons until he had closed. He began his address in s very low tone of voice, and there were fears that he could not be heard by all present, but as he reached the spirit of his speech his voice was in the full tone of the orator that he is, and

from that on he spoke with fine effect. His speech was pronounced by all who heard to be the ablest discussion of the subject that has been heard in Indianapolis. The applause he received was frequent, and his argument was so clear that persons in the audience frequently foresaw a conclusion he was going to reach and involuntarily gave voice to their thoughts. He spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman and my Fellow-citizens-As your chairman has well stated, the controlling issue of this canvass is the question of the tariff; and this question, my fellow-citizens, is of such gravity as to command the best thought and the most enlightened judgment of the people. It is not a question which invites any very considerable sentiment. It is not an issue which in any sense provokes men's passions. It is not an issue which recalls any bitter memories of past political conflicts. It is rather a question of business; a question which concerns everyone of our 60,000,000 of people in their employments and in their earnings; and, in turn, concerns the general prosperity of the whole country. It is a very simple question, when once understood. It is, after all, only a question of taxation; a ques-tion which confronts every government from the moment it is launched into existence, and continues with it all through its existence. It was the question, probably, above every other question, which has led to the adoption of the federal Constitution. It was a question that confronted the first American Congress, and received attention from it in the very first act it ever passed. It received consideration from Congress even before George Washington was inaugurated. It is simply the question of how shall we raise the money necessary to keep this government in operation, to provide the money necessary to meet the current expenses of the government and its maturing obligations. There are some things upon which both political parties are in accord. The first one is that the government of the United States must have whatever money is necessary to meet it's expenses, and the second one is that the United States has got no money; has got no meome; has got no resources, and the only means to which it can resort to raise mozay is by invoking the constitutional power of taxation, and levying taxes upon its own eople. It requires, to run this government, \$350,000,000 every twelve months, or nearly, if not quite, \$1,000,000 every twenty-four hours. This vast sum must be raised somehow and somewhere, and it can be only raised by the use of the taxing power of the government No one of us would think of borrowing money in a time of profound peace. No one would think of invoking the constitutional power to borrow in the presence of our matchless prosperity; so that the only two ways by which this vast sum of money is secured is either by the system of direct taxation-that is, taxing the people directly, their property real and personal, their incomes and their vocations-or by the indirect system of taxing the products of some other nation and of some other people. Both political parties of the country agree that the majority of this vast sum of money required for governmental ex-penses shall be raised by the latter system. That is, by imposing duties upon products of foreign nations seeking our market for sale and consumption; and, up to this point, the two political parties in this country are in substantial secord. Here the two political parties diverge, the Democratic party believing that this sum of money should be raised by a system of a tariff for revenue; the Republican party believing it shall be raised by a system which s commonly called a protective tariff. To understand the relations of these two parties to this question and its effect upon the occupations of the people, it is important that we should understand at the very outset exactly what a revenue tariff means, and exactly what a protective tariff means. The former, as its language indicates, is a tariff for revenue, or, as it is sometimes put in Democratic platforms, "A tariff for revenue only," or, "a tariff exclusively for revenue," that is, a teriff upon foreign products which looks to revenue and to revenue only, dismissing every other consideration, disregarding every other purpose; baving solely in view the question of revenue, that being its sole mission. Therefore, whatever tariff will produce the largest revenue with the smallest rate of duty or smallest rate of tax is what is commonly understood to be a revenue tariff. Now how can you accomplish this? How can you secure the largest amount of revenue from the smallest rate of taxation? If you can ascertain the way by which this can be done then you have the very perfection of a revenue tariff such as is advocated by the Democratic party. Now to secure the largest revenue from the smallest rate of duty you will in the first place put your duties upon the non-competing foreign products; that is products the like of which we cannot produce in the United States; the like of which we cannot produce from our soil, take from our mines or manufacture in our shops, and put your tax upon that non-competing foreign product, and the result will be that with the very smallest rate of tax, the most insignificant rate of tax, will produce a very considerable revenue to the government, and the reason for that is that if we put the tax upon the non-competing product that product controls exclusively the American market. There is no domestic production to contend for any part of the domestic market. The people of this country are compelled to go abroad for all products the like of which they cannot produce in the United States, and therefore, if you put your tax upon a non-competing foreign product and the very necessities of our people will compel us to go abroad to boy, and every purchase we make, every invoice of such foreign products that is brought into this country, every cargo that is landed at any of our ports in any of our States will produce a vast sum of money to the public treasury, with a very small rate of tax. To illustrate exactly what I mean and what the Democratic party means, take the two articles of tea and coffee. We cannot produce them in the United States. Any tax, even the very minimum, will produce the largest revenues to the federal treasury. We imported last year 546 million pounds of coffee. A tax of 10 cents pound would have produced \$54,000,000

the treasury. We imported last

year eighty-nine million pounds of tea. A tax

of 10 cents a pound would have produced \$8,900,-

000 to the federal treasury. Upon these two

non-competing articles alone we would have

put in the federal treasury over \$64,000,000,

which is nearly one-third of all the revenue

we raise from enstom sources. If

you put the duty upon the competing foreign

article only, so that the domestic production is

inadequate to supply the domestic demand, you

ble revenue to the government, with a very

small rate of duty. Take the competing article

of sugar. We produce sugar in the United States. But last year we produced only 8 per

cent. of what we consured, and 92 per cent.

was imported; so that a very small tax upon

sugar, because of the madequacy of the domestic production, put into the federal treasury, with a duty of 2 and 3 cents a pound, the enormous sum of \$58,000,000. And the reason so much money was secured by this small tax upon

sugar was because there was no domestic pro-duction; at least the domestic produc-

will, in the same way, produce a very consider